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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 20, 1923, Temperature 63.

Barometer 29.93

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 82.

February 20, 1923, Temperature 57.

No. 18,804

二月二十日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923.

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Manager: YOUNG POKWAN.

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THE BRUNSWICK STUDIO
YANOVICH & CO.,
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BANK OF CHINA BUILDING (1st FLOOR) DUDDELL STREET

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. R. A. Gubay (deceased) to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th & 27th February 1923.

each day commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at "ULBANK" No. 2 Mid Road.The "whole" of his
Valuable Household Furniture,
Collection of Curios, Pictures
etc. do. &c.

Comprising:-

Estates, hall lamps, marble top table, hall benches and chairs, Tapestry and silk covered drawing room suite, bevelled glass overmantels, marble top tables, carpets and rugs, Brass vases and ornaments, large French porcelain vases and plates, Bronze and white marble statues and busts, marble pedestals, cabinets with glass shelves, Electric inverted ceiling and bracket lamps, ceiling and table fans, card tables, etc.

Solid teak dining room suite (Queen Anne Style) comprising:-Teak extension dining table and chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, glass cabinet; tea-tables, dinner crockery, marble clocks, brass mounted fender and fire brasses. Crystal cut-glass vases and table ornaments, cutlery, silver plate ware and E. P. ware etc. etc.

Brass and teak bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing tables with marble top and bevelled mirrors, chests of drawers, washstands, toilet crockery, tapestry, silk and lace curtains, linens, blankets, wardrobe trunks, travelling leather bags etc. etc.

Fine Carved Cherry Wood Book Case, Cabinets, Chairs and Tables.

Large Quantity of carved Blackwood ware.

Also
Silver-ware, Collection of carved figures, Chinese Curios and Japanese works of Art.

Large Quantity of Valuable Books.

One Cottage Piano by "F. L. Neuman."

One Vienna VV. XIX, and 80 double records.

Very Fine Collection of Old Paintings, Water Colours and Engravings

by well known artists.

And
Garden Seats, tables, lawn-mower stone roller and a quantity of Palms and Plants in Pots.Nearly All The Furniture Made
By Lane Crawford Ltd.One view from Saturday the 24th Feb.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 12, 1923.

FOR SALE.

ONE SINGER Hemstitch Sewing Machine, nearly new. Apply to
LAMMERT BROS.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

The fare prescribed for public vehicles are as follows:-

L.—At the Islands of Hongkong, Caine Road and Lower Levels, and in Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

RICKSHAS.

Five minutes, 5 cents
Ten minutes, 10 cents
Quarter hour, 15 cents
Half hour, 20 cents
One hour, 30 cents
Every subsequent hour, 30 cents

If the rickshas be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 5 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Fay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be charged.

For 2 or 3 drivers the fare is double or triple respectively.

II.—In the Hill District.

Ten minutes, 15 cents
Quarter hour, 20 cents
Half hour, 30 cents
One hour, 40 cents

II.—In the New Territories.

By arrangement with the proprietors through the Police.

CARS.

I.—Lower Levels
With 2 Drivers With 3 Drivers.Five minutes, 10 cents 20 cents
Quarter hour, 15 " 30 "
Half hour, 25 " 40 "
One hour, 35 " 50 "
Every subsequent hour, 35 " 45 "

II.—Hill District.

With 2 Drivers With 3 Drivers.

Five minutes, 15 cents 20 cents
Quarter hour, 20 " 40 "
Half hour, 30 " 60 "
One hour, 40 " 80 "
Every subsequent hour, 40 " 60 "

INTIMATIONS

JUST RECEIVED.

RELIGIOUS

STATUETTES

OF

SACRED HEART OF JESUS

etc. etc. etc.

at \$10 and \$14 each.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Religious Goods, View

Post Cards, Postage Stamps, &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

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SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.

6, DAGUILLAR STREET,

Opposite Kavannagh & Co.

Telephone Central 4914.

Hongkong, March 20, 1923.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

Telephone Kowloon 754.

No. 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon,

Back of Star Theatre.

CERTIFIED REPORT-MASSEUR,

HAND AND ELECTRIC,

Also at patient's residence by arrangement.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAI,

Graduate of Tokio Massage School,

No. 23, Wyndham Street.

Tel. Central 4395.

MASSAGE.

Mrs. HONDA, Mrs. KIKAZI and

R. SHIMIZU,

No. 24, Wyndham Street

(opposite to the "China Mail")

MASSAGE

K. SAKAI,

T. KANAMORI

18, Praya East, 2nd Floor.

TANG YUK, DIRECTOR

Successor to

the late SHEN TING,

14, D'Aguilar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

ASAHI BEER

Hughes & Hough
Coal Contractors, General
Auctioneers and Brokers.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING the suspension of the Peak Tramway Service Motor Buses will be run between the Hong Kong Hotel and the Peak Church, leaving either end at the following times:

8 a.m. to 10 a.m., every 20 minutes.
10 a.m. to 6 p.m., every 30 minutes.
6 p.m. to 8 p.m., every 20 minutes.
8 p.m. to midnight, every 30 minutes.
Fare..... 50 cents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**NOTICE.**

TRAFFIC on the Peak Tramway will be suspended from 1 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant for a period of eight days or thereabouts in order to carry out certain repairs to the Haulage Machinery. Season ticket holders will have the option of getting their tickets extended for the whole period cars cease running or obtaining a pro rata refund on such tickets for the unexpired period.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 10, 1923.**HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.****FOURTH TOURNAMENT OF
THE SEASON.**SATURDAY, March 3rd, at 9.15 P.M.
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL.**MAIN EVENTS.**

Fifteen Round Contest for the Light-weight Championship of the Colony and the "Gedde" Belt.
A. B. Chadwick v. Steket P. O. Morgan
H. M. S. Marzoni. H. M. S. Hawkins.

AND

Fifteen Round Contest for the Middle-weight Championship of the Colony and the "Daily Press" Belt.
A. B. Duncan v. Pte. Ainsworth,
H. M. S. Magnolia. E. M. L. L.

ALSO

Four Six Round Contests.
Booking at MOUTRIES:
Members Monday, February 26th—
General Public from Tuesday 27th.

**THE HOUSING
QUESTION.**

A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held at the CITY HALL,
on

FRIDAY, 23rd February, 9.30 p.m.

When important resolutions on The Housing Question will be brought forward for submission to the Government.

Chairman—Mr. C. G. ALABASTER,
E.C.C., O.B.E.

After the above Meeting the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION will be held.

(Signed) R. STOCK,
(Hon. Sec. C.R.A.)

Hongkong, February 14, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE BOOKS.
THE RACE BOOK is now ready and the only authorized Edition is that published by Messrs. Noronha & Company WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

H. BIRKETT,
Chairman of the Course,
Hongkong, February 19, 1923.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
SANITARY ENGINEERS
MONUMENTALISTS
OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS,
WANSHAU ROAD, HONGKONG.
TEL. DENTON 2122.

Large Stock of
BATHS and BATH ROOM
FITTINGS.
LAVATORY BASINS, PLUSH
CLOSETS.
COMMODES, BIDETS, &c., &c.
OPEN & CLOSED STOVES, COOKING
RANGES, FIRE-GRATES.

AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE
MEMORIALS—Also in polished
Hongkong Granite.
A large selection of Artificial
Wreaths.

Prices on Application.

**WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS**
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced architectural draughtsman. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1417, c/o CHINA MAIL.

TO LET.

TO LET—From beginning April (for One Year), Furnished: "WELL-BURN", 78, the Peak (6 Rooms), on Motor Road, with Garage, Tennis Court and Garden. Apply to H. A. LAMMERT.

TO LET—Two airy Office Rooms on top floor of 6, Queen's Road Central. Apply to Gande, Price & Co. Ltd.

TO LET—One European Flat in "Lee Building", Wan Chai Gap Road, apply to 32, Kennedy Road, Hongkong.

TO LET—from March first and third floors of No. 1 Duddell Street. Suitable for Offices. Electric passenger lift. Apply Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON
15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,
LIMITED.**

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 14th February, 1923, until Friday the 23rd February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 9, 1923.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th February 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Monday 12th February to Saturday 24th February 1923 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 5, 1923.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, the 27th February 1923, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of account and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY the 17th February, 1922, until TUESDAY, 27th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 8, 1923.

**LARGE STOCK OF
BATHS AND BATH ROOM
FITTINGS.**

**LAVATORY BASINS, PLUSH
CLOSETS.**

COMMODES, BIDETS, &c., &c.

**OPEN & CLOSED STOVES, COOKING
RANGES, FIRE-GRATES.**

**AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE
MEMORIALS**—Also in polished

Hongkong Granite.

A large selection of Artificial

Wreaths.

Prices on Application.

Photos of H. R. H. Prince of Wales Landing on sale.

THE SIZE OF A STAR.**NEW TELESCOPIC WONDERS.**

The series of Christmas lectures on "Six Steps up the Ladder to the Stars," adapted to a juvenile audience, delivered by Professor Herbert Hall Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, was concluded at the Royal Institution. As with the earlier lecture, the marvels of the heavenly bodies were illustrated by a wide selection of lantern slides, the exhibition of which met with many expressions of wonder and enthusiasm.

Nowadays, said Professor Turner, we know how big the sun is when compared with the planets. The moon was only a four hundredth part the

size of the sun, and yet to the naked eye they looked very much about the same size. The explanation was that the sun was 400 times farther away from the earth than the moon. What was it, he asked, that was making the sun go faster? It was pulling itself together, making itself smaller, and drawing the planets towards it. To some extent the sun was contracting as it went faster. Referring to the rate at which light reached the earth, Professor Turner said that while the light of the sun was eight minutes, it took the light of Sirius nine years to reach the earth. They would appreciate those relative figures when they remembered that there were 30,000,000 seconds in a year. The image of a star, the lecturer remarked, was defective. Instead of being a point of light, it was a target. It was made of rings, and was alternatively light and dark. It was made up of waves, and the waves might be of almost any shape.

Alluding to telescopes employed on astronomical research, Professor Turner said that Lord Ross's big telescope of nearly a century ago had

just recently been exceeded. In 1840 the biggest telescope in use was about 18in; then, in 1887, the Russell telescope of 30in made its appearance, while to-day, on Mount Wilson, at a height of 6,000ft, there was a telescope with a mirror measuring 100ft across. But none of the stars had yet got a telescope 20ft across, so on the 8ft telescope they had placed a bar "along the top" with mirrors on the ends, making the outside points 20ft apart. Further experiments were being conducted, and a model had already been constructed of a great interferometer, which measured 50ft across, from which it was quite possible that astonishing results might be obtained in the measurement of the smaller stars. It had looked as if it were not possible to know the size of the stars until Michelson, an American astronomer, adapted the principle of the mirror on the extended bar at the end of a telescope. In that way the great star Alpha, in the constellation of Orion, was measured, and found to be 400 times as large as our sun.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.**APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.****Butcher Meat.**

	February 8, 1923.	June 1918.	June 1914.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	10.	26.	18.
Prong Cut	20.	24.	18.
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20.	23.	20.
Roast—Shit	16.	24.	18.
Breast—Ngau Nam	22.	20.	18.
Soup—Tong Yuk	18.	22.	18.
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18.	24.	22.
Stom. Sirloin—Ngau Lam	32.	30.	36.
Salami—Ngau Cheung	10.	26.	20.
Beef—Ngau Ho set	12.	10.	18.
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	60.	50.	60.
—Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	—	—	—
—Tongue, aged—Ham Ngau Li	60.	—	—
Head—Ngau Tan	each 1.00	1.00	1.20
Heart—Ngau Sam	16.	12.	14.
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	32.	20.	18.
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 12.	10.	13.
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	12.	10.	12.
—Ngau Mai	22.	20.	22.
Liver—Ngau Kun	16.	13.	14.
—Liver—Ngau Kun	16.	13.	14.
Tripe (uncooked), Ngau To	8.	—	7.
—Ovalized Head and Feet—Ngau-tan	—	—	—
—Tongue—Ngau Tan	—	—	—
Meat Chop—Young Pa	12.20	1.00	1.00
—Loin	28.	—	—
Leg—Young Pa	36.	28.	35.
Shoulder—Young Shan	34.	24.	34.
Saddle—Young On Yuk	38.	16.	27.
Teig's Chittlings—Chu Chong	38.	25.	27.
Brains—Chu No	each 3.	12.	12.
Feet—Chu Keuk	16.	16.	18.
Fry—Chu Chap	—	16.	18.
Head—Chu Tan	each 18.	20.	—
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10.	10.	10.
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	each 10.	8.	8.
Liver—Chu Kun	16.	30.	34.
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	30.	25.	21.
Leg—Chu Pak	—	26.	27.
Loin—Chu Hau Tan	18.	23.	—
Feet or Lard—Chu Yau	22.	21.	—
Tau-Kau	set 70.	60.	70.
Heart—Young Sam	each 10.	8.	7.
Kidneys—Young Yiu	each 15.	12.	10.
Liver—Young Kun	16.	30.	35.
Suckling Pig, to order—Chu Tsui	25.	22.	—
Bust, Beef—Shang Ngau Yiu	28.	20.	18.
Mutton—Shang Ngau Yiu	38.	28.	24.
Veal—Ngau Tsui Yuk	24.	20.	18.
Salami—Ngau Tsui Cheung	10.	20.	20.
No. 1—Ngau Tsui	—	—	—

FISH.

Carp—Li Yiu	10.	10.	16.
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DR. SUN.

CHEERED AND CHAIRED

SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY.

"MY REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS."

The Great Hall of the University was crowded with students and visitors this morning when Dr. Sun Yat-sen addressed the gathering.

Mr. Edward Ho-tung, Chairman of the University Union presided and others occupying seats at the dais besides Dr. Sun, who was accompanied by Mr. Eugene Chen, included the Hon. Mr. Claud Sevorn, C.M.G., LL.D., Pro-Vice Chancellor, Lady Brunyate, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. T. W. Pearce, LL.D. and Sir Robert Ho-tung.

Dr. Sun, who arrived with Sir Robert, was greeted with vociferous cheers on his arrival and his entry into the Hall was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. The students remained standing for several minutes, waving their hats and loud cheers were intermingled with the tapping of caucuses.

All the speeches were frequently punctuated with applause and Dr. Sun seemed visibly moved by the reception accorded him.

When the proceedings concluded a number of undergraduates rushed the dais and "chaired" Dr. Sun out of the grounds where a photograph was taken.

"A GREAT CHINESE."

Introducing Dr. Sun, Mr. Edward Ho-tung said that it was a privilege to be able to ask Dr. Sun to give an address and it was no less good fortune that he had kindly consented to their request. "Words were not necessary to introduce Dr. Sun whose name was synonymous with that of China. His experiences, if recorded in book form would no doubt, form one of the most interesting romances one could read. If the love of liberty were a test of greatness, if the love of country were a test of greatness, if the love of one's people were a test of greatness, then Dr. Sun would be associated with the name of greatness itself."

Dr. Sun was a graduate of the Hongkong College of Medicine from which the University arose. It had been the wont of his teachers to say that they gave him the greatness but he was inclined to believe that greatness could not be given—it was inborn. And because of that they had before them "a great Chinese, a true gentleman and a large-hearted patriot."

HOW MR. SEVERN'S REMARKS.

In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ho-tung called upon Dr. C. and Sevorn to make a few remarks, before asking Dr. Sun to address them.

The Hon. Mr. Sevorn said that after the remarks of Mr. Edward Ho-tung there was little left for him to say but he was sure they all appreciated Dr. Sun's kindness in coming there that morning, which was a great honour in view of his short stay in Hongkong. After stating that the absence of the Vice-Chancellor on such an occasion was to be regretted, Mr. Sevorn said that Dr. Sun has come here because he was not only one of the pupils of the College of Medicine from which the University had sprung, but he believed he was the first to enter and to study under Sir Patrick Manson and Sir James Cantlie, who had done a great deal for health and medical science in the Colony a number of years ago. Mr. Sevorn also mentioned that he had met Dr. Sun before he came here and he had always hoped that the occasion would arise to enable him to renew his acquaintance. He concluded by extending to Dr. Sun the best wishes of the University.

DR. SUN.

IDEAS BORN IN HONGKONG.

Dr. Sun, on rising to address the gathering was greeted by another prolonged round of applause. He said that he felt a great delight in meeting the students of the University. He felt that he was returning home for this Colony and this very University were his intellectual birthplace. Today he left at home to talk. As he was in a hurry, he had no time to prepare a speech. However, he would like to answer certain questions which were put to him. He had been asked these questions more than a thousand times, but hitherto, had no opportunity to answer. He thought that many of them would like to ask the same question and to day he was in a position to answer. The question was where and how he got his revolutionary ideas! (Laughter). He got the revolutionary idea in this very place, in the colony of Hongkong. (Applause) and he was going to tell them how he got the idea.

OUR CHINESE MISSION.

More than thirty years ago, he was studying in the College of Medicine in Hongkong. During his studies after his schoolwork, after his leisure, after his book-reading, he used to walk the streets of Hongkong. The

city of Hongkong impressed him a great deal then, the orderly crowd and the artistic work at every turn or look. When he studied in Hongkong, he had two vacations every year. During a vacation he returned to his country home in Wenzhou, where he stayed each time for several weeks. Every time he left Hongkong, he felt the difference. Each time he arrived home he had to be his own policeman, his own protector. The first thing he had to do was to look after his rifle to see how much ammunition was left; he had to prepare for accidents at night. Year after year that happened to him and he began to compare both places. It was now very far from here to his home, which was fifty miles away. He thought of the beautiful streets, the artistic parks, and wondered why Englishmen could do such a thing on this barren rock within seventy or eighty years. Why could not China, in the last four thousand years, have a place like this? After he had studied all that, he went home to persuade his village elders. The elders approved of his ideas and during his vacation he offered himself to sweep the streets. (Applause) Many young men followed him in the way as they began work outside the village. He spoke to a very sympathetic magistrate who also agreed with him but his holiday was up. The magistrate promised that in the next vacation, he would start work. Then next vacation came and he immediately called on him but found that he had been replaced by another magistrate who had paid \$50,000 for the post. Such cases, one after another, impressed him and he returned to Hongkong, not to study, but to take observations of the Hongkong Government.

ONCE AGAIN THE COUNTRY.

Then he began to talk with friends, many of whom were soldiers and sailors and he found out from them, more and more, till at last, he was informed that good government in England and other European countries was not natural and did not grow up by itself. Something artificial must apply to it. In England the same corruption existed but, they said "we Englishmen loved liberty and changed the law." That idea came into my mind. Why could we not change it? They could imitate the same thing and change the government, to stop corruption. This idea, he studied in Hongkong outside of his lectures and education, during his study of medicine. He formed the opinion that human society was the most effective organisation as a government. Without a government, the people could not do anything and he saw that in China, they did not have a government. They were ungoverned for many, many centuries. Accordingly, immediately after graduating from the College of Medicine, he began to mingle with society more and he saw that it was necessary for him to give up his profession of curing men (applause) and spend his time curing the country (applause).

NOT FIGHTING FOR EXTREMES.

The answer to the question as to where he got the revolutionary ideas was—entirely in Hongkong. Of course after he became revolutionary, people said all sorts of things about him, and people misunderstood that the Chinese revolution was only moderate as compared with European politics.

Dr. Sun went on to say that they were not fighting for extremes; they only wanted orderly and good Government. After many years the organisation finally succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty and establishing a republic in its place. He went on to speak of the obstacles the republic had encountered in its twelve years of existence mentioning that the sufferings of the people were attributed to the revolution. The Republic meant everyone to be his own master, and their four hundred million people to be masters of their own.

NEW HOUSE FOR OLD.

He compared the replacing of the Monarchy by a Republic to building a new house in place of an old. He also mentioned the attempts of Yuan Shih Kai and the Manchu Emperor to re-establish the Monarchy. These were not the only interruptions to the progress of the Republic as they also had, after the fall of the Manchu to combat the Mandarins classes. During the twelve years, they had first of all Yuan Shih Kai and now the "Inchuan" with the late President Roosevelt of the United States.

OUR CHINESE MISSION.

More than thirty years ago, he was studying in the College of Medicine in Hongkong. During his studies after his schoolwork, after his leisure, after his book-reading, he used to walk the streets of Hongkong. The

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

CRITICISM BY PEERS.

TOKYO, February 10.

The House of Peers to-day unanimously carried a resolution recommending the Government to adjust and "consolidate foreign policies." The speakers expressed dissatisfaction with the policies pursued for some years which they described as "weak-kneed" "regression" but disclaimed any suggestion of advocating more aggressive methods. Unanimous action by the Upper House on such questions is entirely unprecedented and is regarded as significant.

The Premier, replying, assured the House that it was the Government's intention to employ its best efforts in accordance with the recommendations of the Peers.

SZECHUAN FIGHTING.

LATEST FROM PEKING.

PEKING, February 10.

The warfare in Szechuan is developing. Yang Sen's forces occupied Fu Shih Hien and Kwei-chowfu. Tan Mao Hsin defeated Liu Cheng Huan in South Chungking and the latter retired to Tzeliusung. Liu Tuan Hsiao's troops attempting to enter Szechuan from Shensi, likewise Kung Fair Chin's forces from Kansu.

OLD BUT TRUE.

ARMS SMUGGLERS' STORY.

He found that in Hongkong corruption was the exception, purity the rule. Things were quite the reverse in China. Chinese officials practised corruption as a rule. He proceeded to Canton where he found more corruption. After he finished his education, he took a trip to Peking and found it a hundred times worse than in Canton. His experience was that, after all, the village government was the purest in China.

ONCE AGAIN THE COUNTRY.

Then he began to talk with friends, many of whom were soldiers and sailors and he found out from them, more and more, till at last, he was informed that good government in England and other European countries was not natural and did not grow up by itself. Something artificial must apply to it. In England the same corruption existed but, they said "we Englishmen loved liberty and changed the law."

That idea came into my mind. Why could we not change it? They could imitate the same thing and change the government, to stop corruption. This idea, he studied in Hongkong outside of his lectures and education, during his study of medicine. He formed the opinion that human society was the most effective organisation as a government. Without a government, the people could not do anything and he saw that in China, they did not have a government. They were ungoverned for many, many centuries.

ONCE AGAIN THE COUNTRY.

Sub-Inspector Spear, who had charge, in outlining the facts of the case, said that one complete revolver, one spare magazine and one revolver minus the chamber were found hidden beneath a tin inside a bucket which was marked "Scotch Mints."

Mr. McCullum pleaded guilty on behalf of first defendant and not guilty for the second defendant. In extenuation he told his Worship that the first defendant had been in Vancouver for fifteen years.

The Magistrate accepted the plea and imposed a fine of \$750, remarking that he would not have given the defendant the option of the fine if he had been a member of a crew of the same ship.

HONGKONG'S HEALTH.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ending yesterday, shows one case of plague, one of diphtheria and two of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese.

During the week ended on the 17th, there were recorded four cases of small pox (three Chinese, and one American imported) all fatal; three of diphtheria (one British and two Chinese) two fatal; two of cerebro-spinal fever (one British and one Chinese) one fatal; and one fatal Chinese case of influenza, which is not a notifiable disease.

Dr. Sun went on to say that they were not fighting for extremes; they only wanted orderly and good Government. After many years the organisation finally succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty and establishing a republic in its place.

He declared that as soon as the Chinese had good Government they would be contented, instancing the million Chinese in the Straits Settlements and the six hundred thousand in Hongkong as examples of Chinese being contented and peaceful citizens under good Government. Dr. Sun concluded by saying to the students that they were studying in an English Colony and in an English University. They must therefore learn the English example of carrying good Government to every part of China.

Afterwards a group photograph was taken of Dr. Sun Yat-sen surrounded by the students in the grounds of the University. Outside the gates, as Dr. Sun was entering his motorcar in company with Sir Robert Ho-tung, he was introduced to three American ladies, one of whom was Miss Jean B. Roosevelt, a cousin of the late President Roosevelt of the United States.

OUR CHINESE MISSION.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BETTER EDUCATION FOR BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on

THURSDAY, March 8th, 1923, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

To discuss the Better Education of British Children in Hongkong.

The Chair will be taken by Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

supported by Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. Montague Ede, Mr. A. O. Lang, and Mr. A. R. Lowe.

The meeting will be addressed by Mr. N. T. Macdonald, M.A.

The subject is of grave importance and all parents and others interested are earnestly requested to attend.

Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

POSTPONED

WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1923.

Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

CLUB LUSITANO.

AVISO.

SÁO PAULO, 20 de Fevereiro de 1923.

P. A. ROSARIO, Secretario.

Hongkong, 20 de Fevereiro de 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamer

"BOLTON CASTLE."

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optimal cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 20th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 6th prox; or they will not be recognised.

"All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglass.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS BADGES OR ADMIS-

SION TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Linton and Davis, Alexandra Buildings, or before Tuesday, February 27th.

Price \$10.00 per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.

H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, February 15, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS have the privilege of introducing two non-members to the MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

A limited number of tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs. Linton and Davis, Alexandra Buildings, or before Tuesday, February 27th.

Price \$10.00 per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.

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SHIPPING.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays at 10 p.m. only). From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings—To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and at 3 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only). Sailings—From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and at 3 p.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 4a Des Voeux Road Central, Micasa, Ticos, Cook & Son, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sailing on or about 13th March
S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" Beginning of April.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 20th Feb.
S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 23rd Mar.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sailing on or about end April

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 6th March.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Beginning April.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS VIA COLOMBO

S.S. "UMZOMBINI" End of March.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION;

LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

LONDON MARU (Taking Passengers) Saturday, 10th Mar.
Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Macau, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

CANADA MARU Tuesday, 27th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

SUMATRA MARU Wednesday, 1st Feb.

HONOLULU MARU Thursday, 15th Mar.

DEJ & BANGKOK VIA SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

Passenger Service.

DUSHO MARU Thursday, 1st Mar.

CALCUTTA—via Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

ALTAI MARU Monday, 26th Feb.

JAVA MARU Saturday, 10th Mar.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Port Ocean—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. Canada.

Passenger Service.

AFRICA MARU Wednesday, 25th Feb., 10 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA Monday, 26th Feb.

JAPAN PORT—Kobe & Yokohama Monday, 26th Feb.

AMAZON MARU Sunday, 25th March.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

KIAO MARU Every Sunday 10 a.m.

AMAKUSA MARU Every Sunday 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SUMA MARU Sunday, 25th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. SHIMA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Central No. 4090.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN SS. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL SS. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL SS. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "HYSON" via Suez Canal 8th Feb.

S.S. "CITY OF NURTHON" via Suez Canal 6th Mar.

S.S. "AGAMEMNON" via Suez Canal 10th Mar.

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" via Suez Canal 15th Mar.

Sailings proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINNERTON LTD., THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWINNERTON LTD.)

HONGKONG & CANTON RMS & CO., LTD.

CANTON.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND IRON

WORKERS, AND ENGINEERS, AND TRADERS IN THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRADE.

We do a large quantity of work in the construction of iron and steel structures.

We have a large number of workers and engineers.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
APCAR AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
LINES**

(COMPANIES) incorporated in ENGLAND.
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAPAN, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA,
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SINA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS:**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb. at 4 p.m. 1st Mar.
"SICILIA"	6,700	Spore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay. B'bay, Marseilles, L'ion A'worp.
"MORIA"	11,000	17th Mar.
"LAURENCE"	5,700	13th Mar.
"DODGE"	5,700	21st Mar.
"KASHMIR"	6,700	23rd Mar.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	4th Apr.
"DOVGOIA"	6,000	18th Apr.
"NANKIN"	7,000	21st Apr.
"RICILIA"	6,000	2nd May.
"KARMALA"	9,000	16th May.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	30th May.
"NYANZA"	7,000	13th June.
"NOVARA"	6,800	27th June.
"DELTA"	8,000	11th July.
"MALWA"	10,941	25th July.
"DEVANHA"	8,002	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA" 1,500 1st Mar. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,000 3rd March Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DONGOLA" 8,000 24th Feb.
"TANDA" 6,016 5th Mar.
"NANKIN" 7,000 10th Mar.
"SOUDAN" 6,700 11th Mar.
"Shanghai, Moji, Kobo & Y'hama.
"Shanghai, Moji, Kobo & Y'hama.
"Shanghai, Moji, Kobo & Y'hama.
"Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Roncon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the ship carrying steamer.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by H.S.S. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta - Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Mounting not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.

ARROW

"ARATEX" SEMI-SOFT COLLARS

COLLARS COMBINE WITH THE COMFORT OF A SOFT COLLAR. THE GOOD APPEARANCE OF A STIFF COLLAR WILL NOT WRINKLE, WILT OR SAG. EASILY LAUNDERED.

OBTAIABLE FROM:
TAK CHEONG, 50, Queen's Road Central.

BOGUS PRINCESS.

STRANGE STORY OF THE "PRINCESS CARABOO."

In the early years of the nineteenth century Dr. Wilkinson, of Bath, was well known as a kindly and humane man.

It was quite natural, therefore, that his servant should call him out of his study one wet evening, when a young woman was found, cold and dripping, upon his door-step—and a young woman, moreover, who could speak not one word of English, writes V. Methley in the "Glasgow Herald."

She was a strange, picturesque figure, this young foreigner, pretty, and slim and appealing, with great dark eyes, an olive skin, and with vivid feathers and flowers twisted into her long, black hair.

She wore a single, brightly coloured garment, and strings of barbaric beads round her neck, together with a chain of twisted gold. She pointed to this continually, repeating the words, "Jessee Mandue."

Dr. Wilkinson was vastly interested. This was something unusual in the quiet life of fashionable Bath. He took the girl into his house; provided her with food and clothes, and tried to soothe her timidity and discover her name and race. But signs were her only known language, although she talked incessantly in an unintelligible tongue, which sounded rather like Hindu.

By signs, then, the doctor at last discovered that the girl was called Caraboo, and that she was a Princess in her own land, the island of Java, where Jesse Mandue, her father, reigned as King. Dr. Wilkinson also gathered, by degrees, that the pretty Princess had been captured by pirates, carried across the seas, and finally jumped overboard and swam ashore when they came in sight of land—arriving finally, by this means, at Bath, and the house of the good-hearted doctor.

A CLEVER DECEPTION.

News of this interesting stranger spread rapidly, for Dr. Wilkinson had many friends in Bath and Bristol, and they all came to visit the savage Princess. She would not wear the sophisticated clothes which the doctor provided; she would eat nothing except fruit and fish, and these must be fresh and raw. Once a week she went up into a little room under the roof and worshipped the sun, which she called Allah Talib.

The doctor discovered that she could write and provided her with pen and paper. Sitting upon a mat, she covered sheet after sheet with fine script, which seemed oddly European in formation and yet conformed to no known language. Dr. Wilkinson and his friends from Bristol and Bath pored over the pages, and could make nothing of them; then they were sent to the most learned scholars of both Oxford and Cambridge—with the same result.

The girl's beauty and sweetness of expression, her gentleness and timidity drew people to see her from all over the district. Several wealthy ladies of Bristol wished to adopt her, and gave her money and trinkets; she was grateful, but she made no attempt to learn to speak English, or to communicate except by signs.

Caraboo had one fashion. She loved to fence with the weapons in Dr. Wilkinson's collection, using sword and dagger after the medieval fashion one in each hand.

After the Princess had been a wonder for considerably more than nine days, suddenly and without warning, she disappeared—and when a hue-and-cry was raised to discover her "whereabout a good deal more was discovered than either Dr. Wilkinson or his friends had desired."

For it was proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Caraboo was an imposter—probably one of the cleverest frauds on record, as her past history showed as well as her latest adventure.

SERVANT GIRL'S MASQUERADE.

Her real name was Mary Baker, and she had been born in 1792 at the little Devonshire village of Widmerpool, her father and mother being respectable labouring people.

From childhood the girl had been wild and strange. Her mother taught her to card and spin wool, and, in the summer, she was

UNFINISHED NOVELS

BOOKS COMPLETED BY ANOTHER HAND.

Very few torso-novels finished by another hand have seen the light—observes John o' London's Weekly. The two most recent instances have been a novel finished by the wife of William de Morgan, and "The Curate's Story," a novel left unfinished by Charles Kingsley and completed forty years later by his daughter, "Lucas Malet." But everybody knows that Stevenson died as Dickens did, literally with the pen in his fingers, and right in the middle of a prospective masterpiece.

But who could bend the bow of Ulysses? Was there a living writer with the gift of Stevenson's glamour and anything approaching his imitable style? When "Dead Man's Rock" saw the light, signed with the mystic letter "Q," Punch asked if Stevenson and Rider Haggard "had been" in collaboration. Who, then, better fitted to finish R.L.S.'s posthumous novel than Quiller-Couch?

He was commissioned to try his hand on "St. Ives," the novel Stevenson had "well advanced before his death, and it is universally admitted he did his task well. It is, indeed, difficult for the average reader to tell where Stevenson left off and where "Q" began.

EDWIN DODD.

Many have tried to finish "Edwin Dood," but the opinion still holds that none have succeeded. The "mystery" remains. Dickens' great contemporary was in the midst of "Denis Duval" in the Cornhill when he died at Christmas, 1863.

MacKellar was editing the magazine at the time, and was engaged in writing the serial month by month. He almost invariably required the push of urgency to get him to settle down to lengthy work, and at first it was feared that there was no date by which to complete the novel. Yet despite a certain indolence he was an ultra-careful scribe, and it was found that he had left full notes of the development of the story, and Frederick Greenwood finished it without its continuity being broken.

If "The Watsons" has ever been finished I am not aware of it. It is the novel left in his desk unfinished by that wonderful little woman, Jane Austen, who has gained the enthusiastic admiration of such great men as Scott, Coleridge, Macaulay, and Fitzgerald.

It is not probable that death actually cut this novel short, but that it was abandoned, or at least laid aside, for a time, for other work; but Miss Austen was actually engaged on a nameless novel when death claimed her, that White Scourge which has been so fatal to genius.

PLAUNTED LUXURY.

SERMON TO ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Preaching at a service to members of the theatrical profession at Manchester Cathedral the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. W. S. Swayne, said that a great responsibility rested on theatrical promoters. The kinema showed too many films dealing with crime and violence, and their effect on imperfectly educated people was bound to be injurious.

But the responsibility rested as much on the public as on the promoters, for they could not expect promoters to put on good films if the public did not support them.

There were people who still looked out the theatre as being wicked. Such people were simply creating artificial evils as much as those mistaken people who would forbid all dancing because it led occasionally to mischief or who desired prohibition because wine or beer led occasionally to drunkenness.

People must meet temptation and resist it—instead of hedging themselves round with unnecessary precautions.

The Bishop of Chester, Dr. Paget, formerly Bishop of Stepney, in his diocesan Gazette says: "I succeeded so well that, even after her exposure as a fraud, many people refused to believe that Mary Baker and Caraboo were one and the same person."

Her part, as we have seen, was sustained amazingly well. The language which she talked was not mere gibberish to many scholars—affirmed—but something which had definite words and phrases and sounds, though they must have been of her own invention. And the same must be said of her written language; it could not have been obviously rubbish, since it deceived the learned students of the two Universities.

How this girl obtained the requisite knowledge is a marvel; since she had had practically no education, and since she set out to deceive not ignorant and easily-duped people, but a society of clever and well-read men and women.

When the imposture was discovered, as we have said, Princess Caraboo vanished—and so did Mrs. MacKellar, Mary Baker, and all the other allies which she assumed

TRAGIC LETTERS.

EMPERESS FREDERICK BROKEN-HEARTED.

A telegram from Berlin gave extracts from letters written by the Empress Frederick, mother of the ex-Kaiser, to Frau Henriette Schröder, wife of a formerly well-known Liberal member of the Reichstag, and a keen advocate of the reform of popular education in Germany. These letters form only a very small, but decidedly the most absorbing portion of the recently issued biography of Frau Schröder, as they throw an intimate light upon a little known side of the character of a highly gifted woman, and reveal some of the difficulties with which she had to contend during her enlightened husband's brief occupation of the Imperial throne.

It may be true that time brings healing, but it has not been my experience, and this year has been so full of hardness and bitterness for me and my indignation in still so great, that the longing daily grows stronger for him who was our protection and our hope, our pride and our joy. For each one of your dear words I must thank you. Your understanding and feel the whole weight, the unutterable cruelty of the fate which has stricken me, leaving in ruins all that is known as good fortune and hope! I feel lonely, so isolated, and whirled away from the position at which it had seemed to be our duty to stand and to work; forsaken, betrayed and calumniated by so many whose interest it seems to act in this manner! Yes, it is very, very hard!

The two women were brought together by their common interest in popular education and social reform, particularly in relation to womanhood. Their first interview took place in 1877, and Frau Schröder describes her impression of the Empress (at that time the Crown Princess) in a letter to her sister Anna. "The conversation, lasting nearly two hours, turned almost entirely on educational and social questions. 'I was so deeply engrossed in our talk,' Frau Schröder writes, 'not because

it was the Crown Princess who was so interesting in all questions as because she has such sound and up-to-date views. . . . She is more in favour of thorough, practical work and character building than on much book learning for young people. 'And what a good mother and hausfrau she is!' Fraulein de Peppigna has told me casually a few little things. At first she was before all else a mother—the nurse, her children almost entirely herself—but now, as she has no more children, she thinks only of her duty as a princess.' How simple and natural!"

The friendship between these two warm-hearted women lasted more than twenty years, and became so intimate that the Imperial lady, both as Crown Princess and later as Empress, revealed her innermost thoughts in conversation and correspondence with Frau Schröder. The tender and sympathetic nature of the Princess is disclosed in many of these letters. She writes, for example, from San Remo, in March, 1883:

Dear Frau Schröder—Really I have very few moments for writing, but I must send you a couple of lines to thank you for your splendid letter. I have been having very hard time here in many respects. Thank God, our dear patient (i.e., Crown Prince Frederick) is getting better every day, and although sleep and appetite leave something to be desired, and the ugly cough has not yet disappeared, his strength is good, and his spirits also, and he spends much time on the balcony; reading, writing, and so forth, no effort for him. Thank God, we are in a climate where we can make use of every sunny hour, so that he can breathe plenty of fresh air! I think that we shall be at home in about eight weeks. As soon as he has got over this season and the weather is somewhat warmer, we shall be able to return to Germany. I must now say a hasty good-bye. Greetings to your husband.—Yours

CROWN PRINCESS.
WRONGS AND INJUSTICE.

On November 28, 1888, the Empress Frederick writes from Windsor Castle:

Dear Frau Schröder—Heartily thanks for your letter. So many proofs of sympathy and attachment deeply comfort my poor, broken heart, and outweigh the insults and mortifications, the wrongs and injustices which I cannot yet forget, although every day I say to myself that it is not all wickedness, but to a great extent folly; though against the gods themselves fight in vain! Here I am surrounded by everything that can do my heart good: love, understanding, tender feeling, and intercourse with my own people, a good comfort, and particularly thankful for being near my mother, whose heart understands and feels with mine in everything, and who mours with me with all her soul.

The writer mentions the persecuting of Professor Gieseken, the publisher of the diary of the Emperor Frederick III., and proceeds:

But I would rather not say what I think, at least, not on paper, because, as you know, the conditions proposed in Berlin, and I might do you some harm. In a State which is ruled by the police one must have no opinions at all, and to give expression to them only affords a welcome excuse for persecuting them. . . . upon whom it is desired, on the instructions of the authority, to fix something unpleasant. I am filled with loathing when I think of all this—about any sort of future I have entirely ceased to think, because I cannot picture it to myself, and see no light in this darkness.

But Caraboo, the lovely savage, she thunders into the limelight for one brief moment, and then disappears.

from us. Farewell, and may you and all our friends have a good winter. That is the heartfelt wish of yours,

KATHARIN FRIEDRICH.

When the Empress has been rather frank in the expression of her feelings and opinions, one finds her telling her correspondent to "be very careful with this letter." She makes frequent mention of her loneliness, and the bitterness caused by the calumnies brought against her by her son's entourage. Thus she writes from Homberg (June, 1889):

It may be true that time brings healing, but it has not been my experience, and this year has been so full of hardness and bitterness for me and my indignation in still so great, that the longing daily grows stronger for him who was our protection and our hope, our pride and our joy. For each one of your dear words I must thank you. Your understanding and feel the whole weight, the unutterable cruelty of the fate which has stricken me, leaving in ruins all that is known as good fortune and hope! I feel lonely, so isolated, and whirled away from the position at which it had seemed to be our duty to stand and to work; forsaken, betrayed and calumniated by so many whose interest it seems to act in this manner! Yes, it is very, very hard!

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believed in all the malignant rumours which were suggested to him from so many sides is not yet shaken. The manner in which he broke with Prince B. was most unfortunate, and a heroic act. There was no desire to renounce an evil and corrupt system, whose principles were known and condemned, whose pernicious effects, and mischievous measures, it was hoped finally to remove; but one no longer desired the personal, inconvenient interference of a powerful Minister. His grandfather and father often found the preponderance of this man somewhat disagreeable. The one endured it, because everything was right in his eyes that was Conservative and anti-Liberal, and because B. forcibly impressed him, and he himself was of a moderate disposition.

The last letter in this very interesting series is one in which the Empress, in extremely touching words, offers her condolences and sympathy to Herr Schneider on the death of his wife.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

All preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed to the advertising columns at the prevailing rate.

MISCHA ELMAN'S ROMANCE.

HIS "IDEAL GIRL."

After a very short life, the romance of Mischa Elman, the violinist, and Miss Mildred Stone, his "ideal girl," has ended. The fated of the "ideal girl" Mr. A. E. Stone, according to the New York correspondent of the *Central News*, gave out a statement for publication, saying: "Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stone announce that the engagement between their daughter Mildred and Mischa Elman has been terminated." He declined to amplify the statement, "but" he added, "at some future time I may have something further to say." Miss Nita Elman, sister of the violinist, further confirmed the end of the engagement, and added: "They had a disagreement, and a week ago ended their plans to marry. They have agreed that they had made a mistake." Miss Stone and Mr. Elman met at Lake Placid last July while the violinist, just back from a European concert tour, was a guest of Mr. Rudolf Polk, brother-in-law of Miss Stone. Their marriage had been arranged for next summer, with a wedding trip in Europe.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Bolton Castle, (Dudwell & Co.) from New York, Shanghai—Kowloon Wharf.

Derwent, (Thai Thuan) from Sagon—A25.

Sunning, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Amoy—B11.

Soochow, (B. & S.) from Canton—B9.

Asay is Rideau, (M. M. Cis.) from Marseilles, Haiphong—Kowloon Wharf.

Borneo Maru (Nanyo Y. K.) from Sourabaya, Balikpapan—Off Stonecutters.

Sylvan Arrow, (St. Oil Co.) from San Francisco—Lai Chai Kok.

Tahche (St. Oil Co.) from San Francisco, Singapore—Lai Chai Kok.

Aposy, (Wo Fat Sing) Saigon—Off Stonecutters.

DEPARTURES.

Ampullaria, (A. P. O.) for Balikpapan—February 20.

Hanyang, (B. & S.) for Canton—February 20.

Helios, (Kung Cheng) for Canton—February 20.

Tijpanas, (J.O.J.L.) for Sourabaya, February 20.

Asay is Rideau, (M. M. Cis.) for Yokohama, Shanghai—February 20.

Loksgang (J.M. & Co.) for Shanghai, Swatow—February 20.

Nitsei Maru, (Sat. & Co.) for Hongay—February 20.

Amerist, (On Fat & Co.) for Hoi-hou—February 21.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society's concert which had been advertised for Feb. 27, has, owing to the discontinuance of the Peak Tramway, been postponed to Wednesday, March 7.

The February Criminal Sessions open in the Supreme Court tomorrow. Both Judges will sit at the calendar is a heavy one, consisting of no fewer than 20 cases, the majority of which are of unlawful possession of arms.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge will give judgment at 4 p.m. to-morrow in the case in which two Chinese are appealing against a conviction by a jury at the last sessions for the forgery of \$1 banknotes of the Kwangtung Bank.

A complimentary copy of the music which Mr. Eric Rice wrote for "The Tempest" has been forwarded to the *China Mail* by the Amateur Dramatic Club. Copies are procurable from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and Messrs. Anderson's Music stores at \$2 apiece.

An advertisement in to-day's issue invites members of the Club Lusitano, and the Portuguese community generally, to attend a meeting in the Luis de Camões Hall of the Club at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) for the purpose of discussing a matter of great importance.

An advertisement published to-day announces that a public meeting is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce room, City Hall, on March 8 at 5.30 p.m. to discuss the better education of British children in Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will preside, supported by several other prominent residents, and Mr. N. Treadell Mackintosh, M.A., is to address the meeting.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

ENGINEERS MAKE RAPID STRIDES.

Any attempt to estimate the extent of China's trade with the world during 1922 must be governed by two points of conflict—China's internal strife, which throughout the greater part of the year, to say the least, has been intermittent; and, secondly, the gradual but marked recovery of European countries from the post-war adjustments of commerce and industry. If the one balances the other in the effect, China's trade, the eventual statistics will show in worse conditions than those revealed by 1921 figures, and may indeed show slight improvement.

The two main features in China's trade with Great Britain are piece-goods and engineering. In the latter Great Britain has made rapid strides; the lowered cost of production at home being responsible for her manufactures in some cases being able to compete in price not only with American but with Japanese goods. Instances are not wanting that in certain cotton mill necessities Japanese competition has been adequately met by British competition. In textile machinery America, which obtained a good hold of the China market during the war years, is now not wholly able to compete with British manufacturers, and in this ten in China's import of machinery Great Britain's position is again being re-established.

Values only can be taken to gauge the extent of the machinery and engineering trade, but as the ratio of exchange in China as between the foreign Powers has not differed to any appreciable extent, values can be taken as an indication and approximation of the trade done, even if they are not minutely accurate. Taking values, therefore, in the seven items which cover machinery trade with China—viz., machine tools, agricultural, propelling, textile, brewing other kinds of machinery, and electrical material and fittings—Great Britain in 1921 held the lead in four, came second once, and third twice. America held the lead twice, came second four times, and third once. Taking the same in percentages, Great Britain in 1921 held 35.87 per cent. of the machinery trade, America 31.20, Japan 15.12, and Germany 2.12. American figures show a considerable decrease compared with 1920, Great Britain's a considerable increase.

Although, as stated above, figures are not available for the whole of China, Great Britain's imports of machinery into Shanghai, for the first nine months of this year, based on value, were 52.29 per cent., America 25.68 per cent., Japan 9.29 per cent., Germany 7.40 per cent. These figures, though they can only be taken approximately, nevertheless are a fairly reliable indication of the trade of China, in which Hongkong is not taken into account) and show the re-establishment of British prestige.

Taking the items separately, only once in the past ten years has Great Britain's position in the textile industry in China occupied second place; in machine tools she now leads, also in propelling machinery and other kinds. One cannot ignore, however, in considering this market that Germany is increasing her business, and particularly is this noticeable in electrical power-plants, for which there is a growing demand, and in electrical goods. She is helped to a considerable extent by the favourable exchange, though German merchants in China are reluctant to quote in marks, preferring sterling or the American dollar. Nevertheless, it is a competition which is advancing, and one in which the British manufacturer could do much more than he is doing if he were always to compete in price. At the present time the actual business in spinning machinery is very small, though inquiries are numerous, the tendency being for manufacturers in China to devote their attention to the installation of weaving plants, and in this direction there are bright prospects for the British manufacturer.

Captain Hellstern, master of the German ship "Kensington," recently in port at Sydney, tells of this incident, which he says is typical of the "discipline" on Russian Bolshevik vessels. There was a Bolshevik steamer, the "Karl Marx," in port at Hull, when we were there, said the captain. It displayed the red flag prominently. From what I could gather its master was not a Bolshevik. He seemed to be at his post under orders. His wages exceeded those of the cabin boy by approximately two pounds a month.

In theory the master and boy were brothers equal.

"Poor fellow," remarked the captain, "I have a first-hand knowledge of Russian Bolsheviks; they created chaos in Finland."

Captain Hellstern says that it will be a long time before a Russian Bolshevik vessel comes to Australia.

"What skipper could tolerate such 'discipline' for so long a journey?" he asked.

In other branches of the iron and steel trade, Great Britain's position is still share, but in one—the motor-car trade—she has not, and unless there is a radical change, never will.

British cars are too expensive; they are from 20 per cent. to over 100 per cent. dearer than American cars and are much in advance of cars of Continental make. America, until recently, did about 92 per cent. of the motor-car trade in China, and though cheaper, Continental cars

NEW INDIA PORT:

ONLY REFUGE IN 1,000 MILES.

Developments are on foot to create one of the finest harbours in the world on the east coast of India.

"Vizagapatam harbour," said Sir George Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, "situated half way between Calcutta and Madras, is a very necessary port for this 1,100 miles of the east coast of India. Madras harbour does not offer safe protection during cyclones, and therefore there is practically speaking, no port of refuge for vessels between Colombo and Calcutta."

"A scheme for a harbour at

Vizagapatam has been under

consideration for many years.

It is not intended that a large harbour should be constructed in the first instance. The first stage will be

berths for three steamers, but the

natural physical formation of the

backwater permits of progressive

development, berth by berth, as the

trade of the port develops. Some

15 or 20 years must elapse for the

harbour to be made into one of the

finest in the world."

The proposal to place the National War Memorial within the precincts of Edinburgh Castle has aroused considerable discussion in Scotland, and Sir Robert Lorimer's original plans have been modified to meet the objections which the Ancient Monuments Board (Scotland) expressed in a report to the First Commissioner of Works.

The Board, however, remains unsatisfied. It thinks that the substitution of a lower building for the old North Barracks will change the traditional character of the Castle

as it is seen from the Castle Esplanade and from Princes Street,

an outline which has remained sub-

stantially the same for 600 years.

The Board thinks, too, that the proposed shrine as viewed from the surrounding country "would form an isolated and dominant feature, foreign to the traditional character of the Castle buildings, and decidedly superseding the Crown-square block as the centre of interest."

"RED" SHIP.

EQUALITY IN PRACTICE.

ON THE BRIDGE.

Whilst the pilot was taking the steamer to sea an untidy seaman, gobbling a thick slice of bread, mounted the bridge and conversed with the first officer. "What is he doing here," the pilot asked of the officer. "Oh, he's just come up for a yarn," the officer replied nonchalantly.

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Continental make. America, until recently, did about 92 per cent. of the motor-car trade in China, and though cheaper, Continental cars

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

ROUTE OF DEPARTURE.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

KAWASAKI.

TAMING.

YUNNAN.

LINCOLN.

GRANT.

ELDRIDGE.

TAF.

HANNA.

BAVELAND.

MADISON.

PROSPER.

BLICHEM.

HORN.

GARIBOLDI.

HORN.

MADISON.

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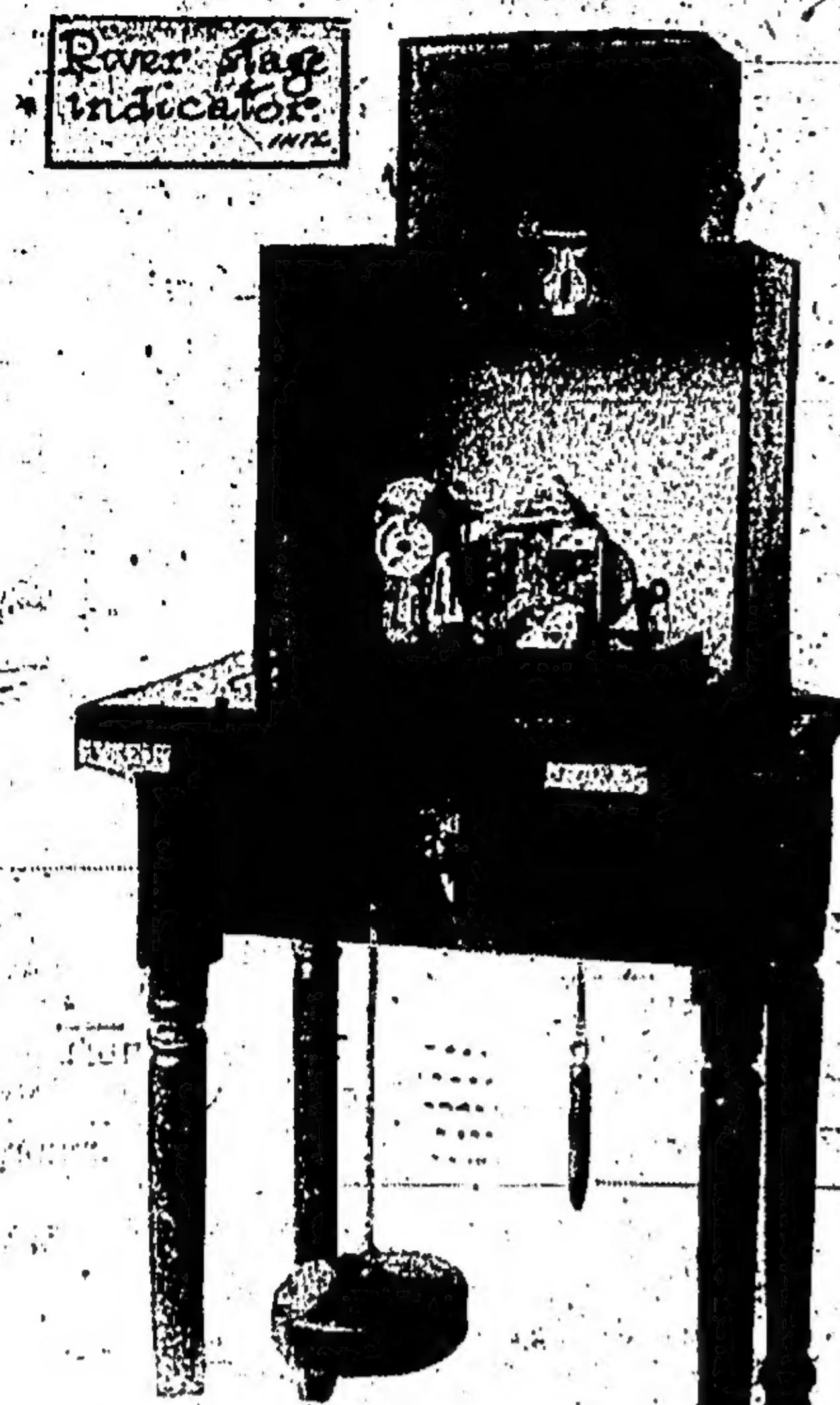
HORN.

GARIBOLDI.

HORN.

MADISON.

PROSPER.



Marvin System for recording the rise and fall of streams. The float goes up and down inside a hollow piling, and its movements are recorded on a tape in the instrument.



Ku Klux Klan murder sensation in Louisiana. F. Watt Daniel, ex-service man, and Thomas B. Richards was kidnapped by a masked band. Governor Parker ordered State troops to guard the divers seeking the bodies under direction of J. D. Rooney, United States Troop Agent. While the divers were at work unknown men set off a charge of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in an effort to destroy the bodies, which, however, were brought to the surface. They had been weighted down.



Blinded nine years ago by a fireworks explosion, this 18-year old youth may have his sight restored through a unique operation which will remove the right eye and replace it with an eye taken from a pig. A similar operation by the same surgeon has already proved successful. Penniless the boy is attempting to earn enough money by playing the accordion to pay his hospital bills.



Basilica in Quebec.

Burning basilica of the Catholic Cathedral at Quebec, have been destroyed, with a loss of \$500,000. Church and civic authorities asserted that members of the Ku Klux Klan were responsible for the blaze.



The United States Government is spending large sums fighting the menace of forest fires. Firelook but have been placed on the highest peaks of the forests, this particular one being in Castle Peak, Colorado, where observers, with powerful glasses, can scan thousands of square miles of forest. Where look out towers are not practicable, rangers patrol immense districts on horseback.



Prince Aage, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, has again joined the French Army as a major in the Colonial forces and will be stationed in Morocco. He was several years ago an officer in the French Foreign Legion, but resigned to assume a command in the Danish Royal Guard.

Prince Waldemar, his father, renounced his right of succession to the Danish throne when he married an Italian Countess.

The Prince Regent of Japan, heir to the throne, is shown here leaving a temple in Tokyo.

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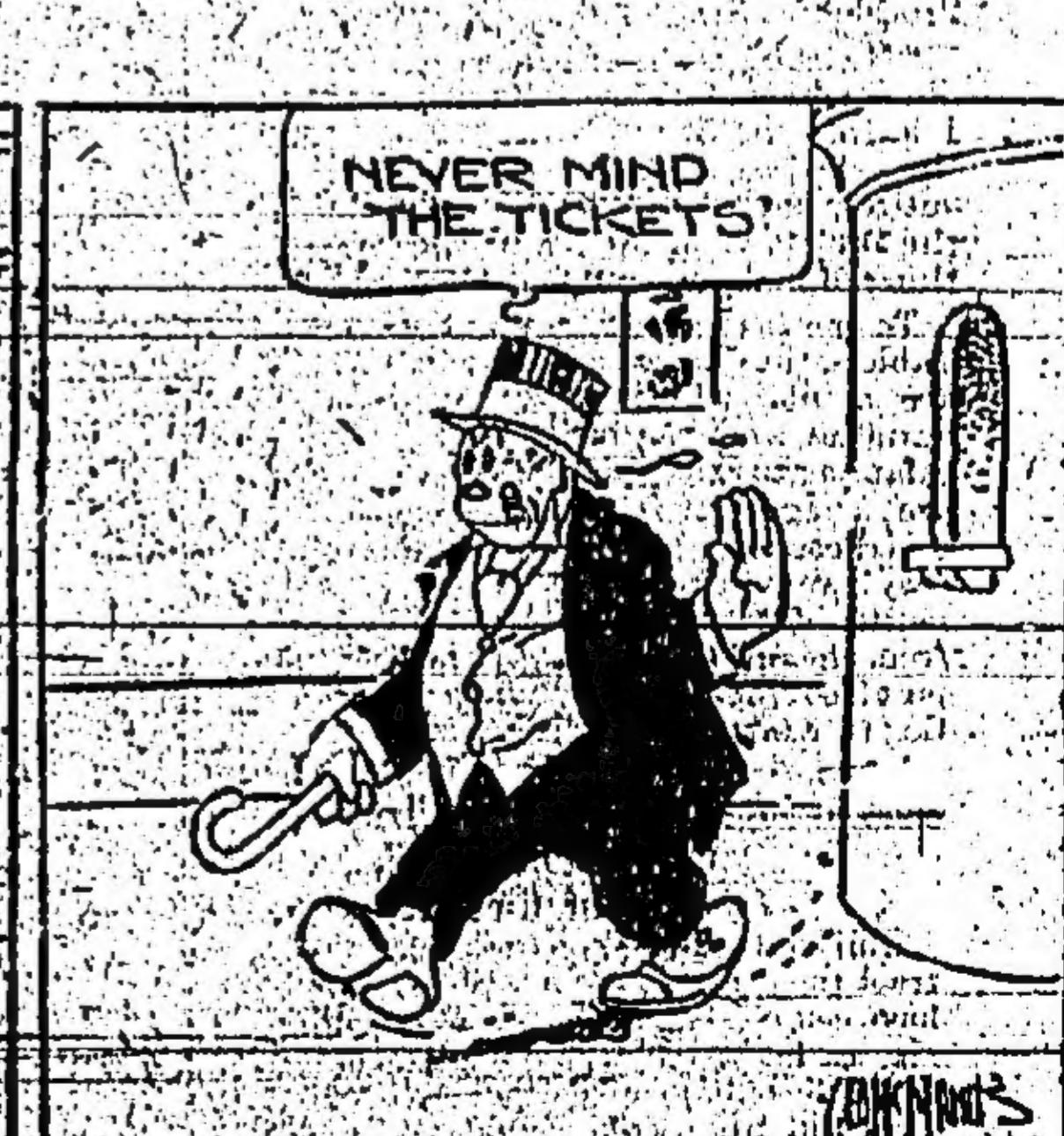
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The house recommended by
many local doctors for its
accuracy and cheapness
SEE US THEN, SEE.



BRINGING UP FATHER

"BURIED ALIVE"
WARSHIP'S STRANGE
DISCOVERY:
A WHITE PRIESTESS.

"Buried alive" is a term that might be well applied to Britons discovered on lonely Pacific Isles by the survey ship H.M.S. "Fantine," says the Sydney *Sun*. Commander Maxwell, on the ship's return to Sydney told of the great work accomplished in the name of Christianity by a lone woman, Mrs. Zahel, on Barrow and Banks Islands (Mrs. Zahel was recently in Hongkong and gave an interesting lecture at the Helena May Institute). A well-known author, Mr. Banfield, his wife and an old Irish serving woman, were also met by men of the "Fantine," living a life of hermitage.

The men also paid tribute to Mrs. Zahel. They said that in the islands of which she had assumed charge she was regarded by the natives in the light of a high and infallible priestess, and their chief ruler. According to what she told the men, who were never more surprised than when they found a white woman on the lonely Barrow Island, she became a missionary 15 years ago. This decision followed on the death of her husband, an Australian.

For 15 years, Mrs. Zahel has laboured in her present sphere. Far from the track of passing steamer, she has averaged a white visitor once every five years. Yet, she said, her work prospered, and she was happy in it.

How astonished we were when we discovered law, order, and prosperity amongst the natives of Barrow Island," said one of the men. "They were clothed and healthy. Even the usual diseases amongst natives were unknown on Barrow. Cleanliness was a feature, and the sanitary system a credit to any people."

The natives recognised that they had their white friend to thank for all their blessings.

PATTERNS TO AUSTRALIA.

"Never was there a more Christian people. Why, in many respects those darkies would put Australians to shame. The children seemed to enter into the fine spirit of the settlement. They rolled up to the mission school every morning without a murmur. The church was daily crowded."

In that school, in addition to religious teachings and the three Ws, the children had classes on weaving, lace making, and beading. In these crafts they excelled."

The "Fantine's" officers said that the "heroic missionary's" work was not confined to Barrow. Her influences have spread to the neighbouring Banks Island, which she visits weekly. The women described the trip as hazardous.

Mrs. Zahel has a native craft, manned by two trusty young islanders, and they journey 30 miles across the open sea.

When the author, Mr. Banfield, was asked by the men of the "Fantine" why he had chosen a life of almost solitary confinement, he replied: "Far from the madding crowd, and I am happy. Besides here I am gathering material for a new novel. It will be better than 'The Beachcombers,' my best known work."

Banfield is on Dunk Island. Apart from his little party, consisting of his wife and an Irish woman servant, the island is uninhabited. The "Fantine" men said that it was for the most part desolate and was certainly depressing.

WHAT TO DO FOR CHILDREN'S CONSTIPATION.

Common-Sense Feeding And Baby's Own Tablets

The Only Treatment Necessary

The careful mother will always safeguard her infant or young child against constipation. Care in feeding and the administration of Baby's Own Tablets when necessary are the best means of prevention and cure.

Mrs. Albert Groom, of A.S. Smith, Providence Rhode Island, writes:

"My baby was so constipated that I did not know what to do for it. Then I learned of Baby's Own Tablets and since she has taken them she has been entirely well. I am glad to recommend the Tablets to all mothers and would not think of being without them myself."

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 8 years or more, are a specific for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fevers, mild teething, easy, prompt, restful sleep and sound appetite, drive out worms. Obtainable from chemists at 60 cents the vial post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 10 Kiangsu Road, Shanghai.

Beware of Colds.

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping, cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted while the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities are aware of this. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cold Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DISASTROUS STORM AT HOME.

LONDON, February 18th. A storm and a gale, accompanied in many places by heavy snow-falls, swept Scotland and North-England during the week-end, ten foot snow-drifts and floods disorganising traffic in many parts. A number of towns and villages are snow-bound.

Three vessels were sunk and one abandoned at sea, while five were driven ashore on the East Coast. There were a number of thrilling rescue apparatu rescue scenes. The captain and crew of an Italian steamer were rescued from the top of a 300ft. high cliff.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

LONDON, February 18th. The Committee appointed by the Rubber Growers' Association to proceed to the United States to discuss the restriction scheme has returned. One member stated that the result of the visit was in every way satisfactory, and the committee had had no difficulty whatever in convincing the American manufacturers of the equity of the scheme.

The Philippines plantation proposal has not been taken seriously.

ANOTHER SOVIET CONCESSION.

BERLIN, February 18th. Advice from Moscow state that a Junker aeroplane building concern has concluded an agreement with the Bolsheviks permitting it to construct machines in Russia, and to maintain a regular service between Sweden, Russia and Persia.

NEW AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST SHIPPING LINE.

SYDNEY, February 18. The private buyers of five wooden ships from the Commonwealth Line announce that they are preparing to inaugurate a new trading line to East Asia. The *Beringia*, with which the venture will be opened is transferring to Hongkong register, owing to the heavy cost of running under Australian conditions.

ALLIES' SIBERIAN OPERATIONS.

RIO, February 18. Following a similar French demand, the British Government has requested Latvia to pay £134,500 for the evacuating from Vladivostok of Latvian regiments which acted under General Knox and Janin in Siberia.

The Latvian Press contends that the demand is unfair, saying that the troops fought under the command of the Allies.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

LONDON, February 18. The Federation of British Industries has decided to appoint a committee in connection with the Government's decision relative to the Boxer Indemnity. The Committee will examine the question from the viewpoint of industry, and will make recommendations on which the executive committee may take action.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st February, 1923.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Auctioneers

Stephen & Hough—Coal Contractors, General Auctioneers and Brokers.

Banks

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., Des Voeux Road Central.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

China Special Bank, Ltd., 6, Duddell Street.

The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd., Alexandra Building, Chater Road.

Building Contractors

Wing On & Co., Building Contractors, 54, D'Aguilar Street, Tel. Con. 1597.

Coal Merchants

Colliery Mining Admin. (c/o Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), Colliery & Steamship Owners, Bituminous Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

6, Kinnaird Co., 2, Connaught Road Central.

Kwong Hang & Co., Coal Merchants, 43 Des Voeux Rd. Cen. Tel. Con. 2736.

Samuel & Co., 5 Queen's Road Central, Merchants, Coal Contractors and Shipping Agents—Phone Con. 1513.

Cotton Yarn Importers

Seiko Kabushiki Kaisha, Imported Cotton Yarn & Piece Goods; No. 7, Mercantile Bank Building, Tel. Con. 2774 and 2908.

Curio Dealers

Kit Kat, Chinese Curios, Jades, and Fine Art Porcelain, Splendid Collection of Ancient Chinese Pictures, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, opposite Coronet Theatre.

Teck Hing, Chinese Curios & Silver Ware.

Dentist

Harry Fong, Dentist, 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1255.

Electrical Suppliers

San Hing Co., Electro-platers and Electrical Contractors and Typewriter Repairs, 10 Pottinger St., Tel. Con. 3520.

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Engineers & Shipbuilders, Kowloon Bay, New Work & Repairs, Call Flag "L."

Glass Merchants

A. Leg & Co., Glass Merchants, Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble Manufacturers, Electro-plated, Glass and Crockery Wares and Photo Supplies, 15, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1219.

Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of Haiphong and Hawkow Roads. Few minutes from ferry.

Importers & Exporters

The Bros. & Co., Importers and Exporters and Commission Agents, Des Voeux Road.

The Hongkong Import Co., Importers and Exporters, Tel. Con. 3057, 27, Queen's Road Central.

Kwong San & Co., 46 Queen's Road Central, Ko Chi Chung (Manager), Kwong King Him (Ass't), Tel. Con. 3129.

Masuda Trading Co., Importers and Exporters, NIKKO—Japanese fine arts, 22, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Con. 1219.

Nam Hing Loong, 97-99 Queen's Road Central, General Storekeepers, Wine & Cigar Merchants, General Importers, Exporters of Chinese Products, Tel. Central 351.

Patell & Co., P. O. Box 316.

Land & Estate Agents

See Wick Cho, Land & Estate Agents, Tel. Central 911-1987, 25, Queen's Road Central.

Leather Goods

Sam Kung Suitcase Co., Manufacturers of Leather Suitcases, 13 Fosters Street, 35 Queen's Rd. Ct. and 28 Miller St.

Fe Ghee, 22 Des Voeux Road, Manufacturers of Leather Suitcases, Hand Bags, Trunks etc.

Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co., China Bank Buildings, 10/Floor, 200 Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Con. 2000.

Gibbs, J & Co., Alexandra Building.

Millinery

Madame Lee—Alexandra Building, Latest Models and creations from Paris in Frock and Millinery, The Queen of Fashion.

Miners

China Commercial Co., Ltd., Miners, Importers and Exporters, 24-26 Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Con. 2000.

Modistes

Madame Flint, 31, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Con. 583. (latest Parisian models).

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co., Phone 2122, 12, Queen's Road Central.

N. Lazarus, Opticians, Tel. Con. 3202, 12, Queen's Rd. Central.

Photographers

Mo Obeng, Photographer, 23, Ice House Street, 7 Bonnfield Arcade (Branch), Developing & Printing undertaken.

Providers

Yee Hing Tern, Co. Dealers in Foreign Goods, New Shoes, Chocolate, Soft Felt Hats, Pipe, Wool Socks, Sweater Singlets, Ties, Razor Blada, 34, Pottinger Street, Tel. Con. 2016.

Printers

The "China Mail," General Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, 5, Wyndham Street, Tel. Con. 212.

Scales

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Cen.

Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Oil, First floor, Tel. Central 336, Shipchandler, Stevedores and Compradores.

Wang Kee & Co., Shipchandlers, Compradores, Stevedores & Coal Merchants, Boat & Pilot supply, Tel. Central No. 246.

Shipowners

Man Wing S. S. Co., Ltd., 38 Bonham Strand West, Tel. Con. 1710, Regular Freight Service, Hongkong and Rangoon via Haikow as "Hafan."

That Thau S. S. Co., Ltd., 147 Wing Lok Street, East, Tel. Con. 93, "Derwent" s.s. "Bourbon" between Hongkong and Saigon.

Shoemakers

Jan Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Maker, 7 Pottinger Street.

Silk Stores

D. Chellaram—Royal Silk Store, 38 Queen's Road Central, Satin Utrpe de Chine, Georgette and Brocade Silks.

Pohomull Bros., 38, Queen's Rd. Cen.

Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co., Ladies' and Gent's Tailor, 14, D'Aguilar Street, New Materials of all descriptions, Tel. Cent. 3520.

Ab Young, Tailor, Drapers & Outfitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made to order, No. 74, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 320.

Sing Cheong, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

Tobaccos, Cigarettes

British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. 16-18 Connaught Road.

Typewriters, Etc.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Cen.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Kwan Tse, General Stockholders, No. 102, Queen's Road Central.

LAND SALES.

At the office of the P.W.D., yesterday afternoon, the Principal Land Surveyor (Mr. Parker Ross) sold two pieces of Crown land by public auction, yielding \$60,000 to the Treasury. The first sale was in respect of an island lot at Shaukiwan, on the motor road, comprising 42,000 square feet. The open price was \$10,000. There was keen competition, but the bidding was cautious, rising by bids of \$50 and \$100 with occasional offers of \$200 to \$4,000, when the lot was knocked down to Messrs. Augustine and Peter Leng Hing Kee.

The second lot is situated by the new Stubbs Road and Magazine Gap Road, and has an area of 52,000 square feet. The open price in this case was \$5,000. The bidding was on a moderate scale and ceased when the \$10,000 mark was reached. The lot was knocked down to Mr. Leung Hing Kee for that figure.

Miners

Madame Lee—Alexandra Building, Latest Models and creations from Paris in Frock and Millinery, The Queen of Fashion.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 20th, 12h. 07m.—Pressure has increased considerably over China where an anticyclone is forming.

Pressure is nearly stationary over the Philippines and Annam.

A depression is central near Tournan.

The monsoon will set in again along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.20 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.20 inch, against an average of 2.59 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on February 21, 1923.

1. Forms Chanai, N.E. winds, freshening considerably.

2. High pressure of China between Hongkong and Lamko, N.W. to N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing later.

3. Hongkong to Gap Rock, N.W. to N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first clearing later.

4. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N.W. to S.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing later.

5. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

6. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

7. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

8. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

9. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

10. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

11. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

12. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

13. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

14. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

15. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

16. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

17. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

18. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

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20. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

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37. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

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39. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

40. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.

41. Hongkong, 23, 12h. 07m.—Pressure is falling, 0.20 inch.